

Canal near High Point contain scattered drops of amber ; and here again it is not in immediate association with lignite, although lignitic layers are near at hand. This locality is believed to be the only one mentioned in this connection which is not new, it having been described in 1830 by Morton, who records lignite and teredo-bored logs and amber beneath sands with marine molluscs, found during the digging of this canal. Farther south, amber occurs in the Cretaceous near Blackmans Bluff on the Neuse River and near Parker Landing on the Tar River, both localities in North Carolina. At nearly all of these localities charred wood seems to be present in more or less abundance, as was noticed by Hollick in connection with the Staten Island deposits. Extensive search in the Raritan Formation of New Jersey during the past summer, while disclosing much lignite and some charred wood, failed to yield any traces of amber, which seems to be so common a feature of the overlying Magothy beds.

MARYLAND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
BALTIMORE, MD.

SHORTER NOTES

TWO UNDESCRIBED SPECIES OF COMOCLADIA FROM JAMAICA.—
Comocladia cordata sp. nov. A tree, about 15 m. high, glabrous throughout. Leaves about 2 dm. long ; leaflets about 13, ovate to oblong-lanceolate, firm in texture, dull green, slightly paler beneath than above, strictly sessile, entire-margined, cordate at the base, acute or short-acuminate at the apex, 5–9 cm. long, 2.5–4 cm. wide, the veins diverging from the midvein at nearly right angles and curving upward ; lower leaflets smaller than the upper ones, the pairs distant ; panicles as long as the leaves or shorter, about 8 cm. broad, their branches very slender ; flowers numerous, purple, 1.5 mm. wide ; pedicels filiform, 1–3 mm. long.

Rocky wooded hill, Troy (Britton 640). Nearest to *C. integrifolia* Jacq.

Comocladia velutina sp. nov. A tree, 6 or 7 m. high, the young twigs, foliage and panicles densely brown-velutinous. Leaves about 2 dm. long ; leaflets about 13, oblong, rather firm in texture, paler beneath than above, blunt and rounded at the apex, truncate or subcordate at the base, slightly repand on the

margin, 2-7 cm. long, 4 cm. wide or less, very shortly petioluled, the lower pairs much smaller than the upper; petiolules 2 mm. long; panicles as long as the leaves or shorter, the branches slender; flowers dull crimson; fruits oblong, very shortly stalked, 1 cm. long, 6 or 7 mm. in diameter.

Great Goat Island (Harris 9208). Perhaps nearest related to *C. pubescens* Engler.

N. L. BRITTON.

A NEW BLACKBERRY FROM MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND. — On August 1, 1906, I found a new blackberry in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. It is decumbent but has a large, strong, angled stem, is fearfully armed and well branched. The station is near the Seekonk line on the trolley from Providence, R. I., to Taunton, Mass. It is abundant over an acre or more of rich land, now in pasture, and holds its own well in spite of the vigorous trimming given it by the cows. But I found no more in that locality except one plant in Seekonk. Two days after, however, I found it at Rocky Point, R. I., near the junction of the electric roads. Here it was very abundant, just ripe, and the excursionists found it good eating. The pastures and mowings, unused but "for sale," make it a good home. The fruit is abundant, of good size and flavor. Care is required, however, in walking in such lots, for the strong branches are continually tripping one, and the strong prickles take hold. For four miles it occurred along the road to Providence, the last station being in a pasture. Darkness stopped the search. Afterward I found it in Portsmouth, R. I.; in Massachusetts, at Fairhaven, near the garden of H. H. Rogers, the oil magnate, and very abundant on his grounds, also at Wilbur Point; at Mattapoisett, on the electric road, while waiting at a switch west of the village; in Bridgewater, in a pasture near the Normal School; and in Plymouth, beyond Hotel Pilgrim.†

***Rubus multispinus* sp. nov.†**

New canes. — Stems green, large and strong, often 0.375 inch in diameter, 4 to 8 feet long, nearly erect at first, soon decumbent and partly trailing, with numerous long branches, glandless but slightly pubescent, none noticed tipping. Prickles for-

midable, numerous and large, about 13 to an inch of stem, 0.25 inch long on the main axis and set at a pronounced backward slant, smaller on the branches and often hooked, set in lines more or less regular on the angles. Leaves large, mostly 3-foliolate, many or all on the main axis and often some on the branches 5-foliolate, yellow-green, with abundant appressed hairs on the upper surface, quite pubescent below. Leaflets broad, the middle one often nearly orbicular, short-pointed, the side ones also broad and more or less 1-incised, or if divided the side leaflets rhomboidal and pointed at each end and the basal ones similar but smaller; outline finely somewhat doubly serrate-dentate, otherwise nearly entire. Petiole and petiolules large, grooved, somewhat pubescent, strongly armed with three rows of numerous very stout and hooked prickles, which are continued into the point of the leaf, the petiolule of the middle leaflet often 1 inch long, the other leaflets nearly or quite sessile.

Old canes.—Stems greenish, stout, hard, prickles intact. Second year's growth consisting of short fruit-branches from 7 inches to 2 inches long, well graded, tipped with inflorescence, one from each old leaf-axil, axis of branch zigzag, angled, fine-hairy, armed with short, stout, hooked prickles. Leaves not numerous, the lower 3-foliolate, the upper unifoliolate; leaflets rather broad, very coarsely serrate-dentate, often incised-dentate, the unifoliolate ones often 2-incised, similar in color and pubescence to those on new canes. Inflorescence cymose-racemose, of 4 to 8 flowers on stout pedicels, fine-hairy, well armed with hooked prickles. Flowers not seen. Fruit ripening early in August, abundant, short-cylindric with large drupelets; a large one measuring 0.75 inch high by 0.69 inch broad and having 30 drupelets, each 0.22 inch in diameter. Type station: Rocky Point, Rhode Island.

In open dry places.

This species has the appearance of a high blackberry in its leaves and angled stem, round stems being commonly characteristic of recurring and decumbent forms. It trails over walls and fences and alone makes a low hedge of the densest kind. The fruit is ripe considerably earlier than that of *R. Andrewsianus* Blanchard and much earlier than that of *R. alleghaniensis* Porter.

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